TEARING A HOLE IN HIS PILE

Many Drains on the Furse of a Congressman in Washington.

INCOME AND THE CUTGO

Former-The Task of Living on Salary and Allowance-Interesting Figures.

A correspondent of The Bee detailed in Sunday's issue the many perquisites which go to swell the regular \$5,000 salary of a congressman, and the many luxuries en-Joyed at the expense of the national treasry. The figures tend to confirm the common impression that a congressman's life, if not an ideal happy one, is a source of great ito lay by a snug sum from his salary and emoluments must be a rank spendthrift. There is another side to the story, which

New York Sun goes into the latter phase of to print. public life, and furnishes some instructive figures. If possessed of a bank account, says the correspondent, the new member takes up h's abode at one of the best hotels in the city. There is always something going draw of \$125 each session. The member can either the city. There is always something going on, and he easily becomes acquainted with the social set at his hotel. It depends entirely upon himself whether or not his social city upon himself whether or not his city upon himself whether or not and political advancement.

A wife, daughter, or sister can congress. A wife, daughter, for not more, than he can help himself. In return, he should rent a pew for his family in one of the many excellent churches here, and attend the many excellent churches here. Should he find the many excellent churches here and formed the acquaintance of the celebrities of the house or senate, the student many excellent churches here. ommended in preference to boarding. The servant question, however, will make his life Washington servants are the poorest on earth.

NECESSARY EXPENSES. The single men who are sent to congress

are of two classes; one is the hard-working student, the other is the convival soul. The former does not care for society. He rents a room near the capitol, takes his meals at a usually spends his evenings reading the papers from home, studying law, practicing oratory and writing to his constituents. A room will cost him \$25 a month; table board averages \$20 a month; but the same land-lady will take \$15 if you say that is your

The postage bill of a New York member amounts to about \$100 yearly; that of a student member about \$40. The latter must have three suits of clothes, one light and one heavy suit, at \$25 each. One overcoat each year at \$25 will answer if his last fall coat can be worn the following spring. He does not need a dress suit, for his best suit may be used on state days and bonfire nights. About \$75 each year will supply underclothing. shirts, shoes, hats, ties, etc., making a total

the student member smokes, he in variably buys three cigars for 25 cents. When in his room he smokes a pipe or chews to-bacco. Allowing 5 cents a day for fobacco, tobacco and cigars cost \$109.50 yearly, a low estimate when we consider that the average statesman gives away as many cigars as he TREATING HIS CONSTITUENTS

It makes very little difference whether statesman drinks or not, he will find it almost compulsory to open a wine or liquor ac most compulsory to open a wine or liquor account. He simply can't get out of it; the pace was set for him years before he was heard of officially. Even the student member he must face the inevitable, though he may do so in a medget way. By experimenting, he will find it more economical to keep a little whisky in his room with which to entertain his constituents and callers, than to induce the man before the world have formed few friendships, and possibly might never have been heard of.

THE FOOTINGS.

Here is a recapitulation of his expenses: are of no political use to him, and entertaining them is wasting time and money, but as these acquaintances are very polite, and ever these acquaintances are very pointe, and ever ready to address the member as judge, general or colonel, he feels it a sort of duty to ask them to join him in "takin' sumthin'." Natives of this class were never known to refuse an invitation of this kind. Leaving his room to entertain a friend is likely to cost him \$1.50, and for this sum he can buy a bottle of very fair whisky, which, if judiciously used, will last a week, provided always that a servant does not own a duplicate key to the locker in which it is strictest kind of economy and one bottle a week, a yearly whisky bill of \$78 stares the

incoming congressman in the face.

Cab hire is altogether out of the question in the domestic economy of a student mem-He must, however, run around to the different departments. As they are in differ-ent parts of the city, he must spend money for car fare. Some days he is likely to re-ceive letters from different constituents. which will necessitate visiting a department half a dozen times; other days he will have very little errand boy duty to do. He can buy six car tickets for a quarter. If this item of expense can be kept at or below an average of 25 cents a day for the 365 days in the year, the member may consider himfortunate, yet this item figures up \$91.25

Another small item of expense will be the Another small item of expense will be the laundry bill. The linen of a statesman should be at all times immaculate. Personal appearance has much to do with his standing among his fellow men. Ordinary mortals can have their laundry work done for \$1 a week, but the linen is simply half washed, railroaded through machinery that tears and wears, sooner or later compelling the student member to hire some one to do mending. It is, therefore, cheaper in the end to engage a woman to do the laundry work, one who can hang the clothes outdoors preferred. She will charge \$1.50 a week, or preferred. She will charge \$1.50 a week, or \$78 a year. The same woman will do all necessary mending for \$1 a month, or \$10 a year. THE LITERATURE BILL.

Like the rest of humanity, the statesman cannot keep in touch with the world at large without keeping the local as well as his home papers. By sending the Congressional Record and a few reports to the editors in his district, they may send free their papers in return. As there is not a single statesman in Washington who does not buy two or more New York daily papers, the student statesman must buy at least one New York paper, beaides one morning and one evening local paper. His daily literature will thus cost him 10 cents a day, or \$36.50 a year. The student member may shave

The student member may shave himself, but he can't hone his razor or cut his own hair. He may blacken his own shoes, but he must first buy the tools to polish them with. These petty items will cost him, say; Hair cut and shampe twice a month at 65 cents, with 10 cents to the boy for brushing his clothese each time, or \$18 a year; 50 cents a mouth to keep his razors in good condition, and an outlay of \$5 will buy a good blacking outlit. These little items make \$20.

The student member must do something in Washington to please his constituents at all home. He can't start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the door feet in the start off speechmaking on the start off speechmaking on the start of the sta

home. He can't start off speechmaking on a floor, for it is rare for a new member to ret an opportunity to speak the first session. He can, however, write a speech and have to printed in the Record. When he sees it Por a consideration an acquaintance will put it in shape, and insert "applause" and "laughter" in the proper places. The speech pleases the student, and, at an expense of \$200, he has a lo' or copies printed and sent among his constituents. He is liable to repeat this performance about five times, or until he reviews anders from howe not in send any erives orders from home not to send any more speeches, as the postmaster and letter suavicerrier are "cussin" him for putting extra you? work on them. Cost of this experiment, \$1,000; editing five speeches, at \$20 each, \$100.

they usually do), he, in an unguarded mo-ment, sends a copy to the hotel keeper or blacksmith of his own town. Whoever re-ceives the copy, just to show his standing with the congressman, exhibits it to all com-

book, and these were given away long ago, and still finding an ever increasing mail on the subject, he in his despair consults a more experienced member. Now the latter had a much similar experience when he first came to congress, so he consoles the student member by telling him that if he expects to return to congress he must simply buy extra copies. About \$1,500 of the new member's salary can go this way without half satisfying the demand for books. Gen-Whoeler spends his entire salary in books and postage. Congressman profit, and that the average member who falls Belden spends twice the amount of his salary this way. One member, it is said, paid out \$3,000 for copies of the horse book alone. Tom Johnson, during the Fifty-second con-Is generally overlooked—that is, the cost of living in Washington. A correspondent of the They cost 10 cents each. THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

he should by all means bring his family with him. A wife has much to do with the social account is hung in the stationery room, where him. A wife has much to do with the social every one can see it. The result is that so long as there is anything to his credit the emcongress. A wife, daughter, or sister can help the new member as much, if not more, sing for orders for penknives and other

after a good square meal. He next desires to meet congenial company. He generally finds both in the same establishment. To get the meal he patronizes one of the uptown restaurants. Before he enters he, perhaps, says to himself: "I don't propose to spend more than \$2." Before he leaves his definition of than \$2." the word "restaurant" is likely to be "a place where people hang around to be treated to re-freshments." As he enters the restaurant, to "table board" establishment, occasionally his surprise, the proprietor calls him by name goes to the theater or attends a lecture, but people. As they are all delighted to form the acquaintance of a man popular enough to defeat the Hon. John Doe, he blushingly asks them all to sit down and join him in either food, drink, or cigars.

The illustrious company with alacrity ac-cept all three invitations. The student is for hours regaled with more stories about his opponent and his predecessor than he even takes his first degree in conviviality. No, he does not feel like playing poker tonight, but some other, night he would be pleased to the gentlemen. He usually keeps his If he loses he pays cash. If he wins he receives I O U's, which are not worth the paper they are written on. It is after midnight. The cars have stopped.

He must hire a cab to take him up Capitol Hill. Cab, \$2; entertainment, \$33. With a man of strong will power, who has seen something of life, this first night's experience may be his last. With a student member it depends on circumstances and stomach whether he continues the experiment. If he sat at the table laughing and story telling long enough to digest what he are and drank and woke in the morning with his head in its take him a whole winter and at least \$1,500 to discover that he formed the wrong circle of acquaintances at the threshold of his national

Here is a recapitulation of his expenses:

duplicate key to the locker in which it is \$5,000; stationery account, \$125 each session kept. It will thus be seen that, with no and mileage, which is 20 cents per mile each way for each session of congress. The lowest mileage account is that of Mr. Coffin of Mary-land. He receives about \$15. The mileage accounts of the congressmen from the Pacific coast vary from \$1,000 to \$1,400. One member, it is said, lived a whole term on the pro-ceeds of his stationery and mileage accounts but this poor fellow is now in a lunatic

> Congress is a trying place for a man who has only his salary to depend upon. By practicing the most rigid economy during recess he may possibly save a little out of the second year's salary, but the chances are

LIFE ON AN IRON-CLAD.

Great Discomforts Sailing in One of Thes Admiral Von Werner, a high authority on

naval matters in Germany, describes in a work recently published the behavior of armor-plated men-of-war in a heavy sea.

He says: "Even with a moderate gale
and sea, an armor-plated cruiser, if going
against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm—at least the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves, pushed by the advancing prow, sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and port holes must be closed, and air reaches the lower decks—where the artificial ventilators.

"With the exception of the specially pro-tected command bridge, all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole crew must bear as well as they can the hell of the closed decks. On such a ship no one can feel comfortable, and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease, the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane which threatens destruction at every minute. The long, narrow forepart of the ship, which is not borne lightly by the water, and which is rendered extremely heavy by the mighty ram and the armored deck, and the cannon and torpedoes, forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings of such an extraordinary kind that they can not be described. The crew of such a ship is not only exposed to mortal dangers, but the voyages they make render them physically extremely and dangerously nervous; the mental impressions they receive ous; the mental impressions they receive wear them out and make the profession

Hon. Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan is looking for a man who put up a job on him, says the Detroit Free Press. It happened as

work en them. Cost of this experiment, \$1,000; editing five speeches, at \$20 each, \$100.

TROUBLE BEGINS.

Each member of congress is entitled to a given number of books published by the government. Sometimes the allotment runs into the hundreds. These are for h's constituents, and are not his personal property; he has only the distribution of them. It may happen that when the government issues rare and valuable books a congressman finds his allotment to be only a few copies. If the politic ment to be only a few copies. If the politic ment to be only a few copies. If the politic ment and the capitol have ground the capitol have ground the gentleman from Georgia re-

CAPTAIN PALMER'S REJOINDER.

OMAHA, Feb. 6.-To the Editor of The Right here is where the fun begins for the Bee: Replying to Mr. Gilliland on the new congressman. Every voter who has seen the book immediately writes for a copy, for getting in each instance to enclose the necessary return stamp. Each letter must be answered and signed by the member in his any knowledge of his being the author of the own handwriting. Failure to answer letters and the use of a rubber stamp signature are great vote losers. After having written to each correspondent several times that he was only entitled to two or three copies of the posed that if he understood clearly that this bill would do his organization no good whaterev, inasmuch as the company that writes the Union Pacific business does not have to comply with the laws of this state to insure employes of that road, it being a cor-poration organized outside of this state, the contract for insurance being made in New York City, it is not necessary that they should pay attention to any laws that might be enacted in Nebraska, so that the direct effect of the passage of this bill would be of no benefit whatever to the telegraphers and would simply operate against employes whose employers are living in this state and doing business under the laws of this state. The bank clerks, and everybody occupying a position of trust, or wishing to secure such a place, who may be required to give a bond, will, in case this law passes, be compelled to secure personal bonds and place themselves under obligations to some friend, whereas under the present arrangements they can get bonds all the way from \$3 to \$10 per thousand. I am certainly not trying to mislead the public or Mr. Gilliland or any of his friends in the matter, simply advising them that if

> could write for corporations whose head-quarters are outside of the state on the employes anywhere in the world for that Mr. Gilliland certainly misunderstood me if he understood by my conversation that the surety companies were getting a large business in Nebraska. I said that the total surety business of Nebraska amounted to less than \$25,000 in premiums. I now beg to assure him that the auditor's report will show that the total surety business of Nebraska amounts to less than \$15,000 in premiums for the

twenty years.

Again, I have no plan as to bonding state matter has been suggested, and I agree, that with an expert special agent constantly traveling through the state, examining the county premium, and the result would be beneficial to all interested.

Mr. Gill land states in his letter in regard o the deposit, that the depposit section is not vital to employes,"but is more of a protection to our employers." The employers, so far, ity company has \$250,000 on deposit at Albany, have not asked for this protection. The Fidel-N. Y., subject to any claim that may be brought in any state of the United States. Our total assets are \$2,250,570. We have paid in losses to date, since the organization of the company, \$5,480,000. If we were compelled to make deposits in each state of the union, it would take one and a quarter millions more money than we have now to be raised by our stockholders. Would they do it, for the sake of taking in less than \$3,000 in premiums in the state of Nebraska? That

Mr. Gilliland cites in the World-Herald two cases where, on account of circumstantial evidence, two honest men have suffered—one lost \$200 and was suspected of stealing it, lost \$200 and was suspected of stealing it, and for that reason, after the company had paid the loss to the railroad company, they cancelled his bond. The money was afterward found where it was lost, and after considerable correspondence, the man was again reinstated. Another party had been falsely charged by an enemy, and as a result, he killed the enemy and is now on trial for his life. My sympathies go out to both these parties, and I will admit frankly, that there Gilliand will admit, too, that not 1 per cent of the parties bonded have any cause to complain of the surety companies. I agree in case a bond is cancelled, or the company refuses to renew the same, then on demand of the party interested, the company should state tor's suspicions. in writing why the bond was cancelled or re-newal refused. They can do that without giving the source of their information-at the same time, giving to the employe the sub-stance of the charge made against him, that he may take steps to refute any false accusation. My company has never refused to gran

a request of this kind, and I have promised Mr. Gilliland that I would get a written stipulation signed by the president and secretary of the company to the effect that they would make a statement as to the charges.

I explained to Mr. Gilliland that the rejection of employes often comes from an in-timation by the employer, which only comes in this way, if they do not want this em-ploye bonded they fail to make an application for the renewal, and send in some name. The company does not know why the old party is left out. Mr. Gilliland knows that it is a matter of two or three months' correspondence to issue the first bond to any party, and that companies certainly prefer to retain all their customers, whose bonds are renewed simply by a renewal receipt, without any correspondence.

Mr. Gilliland is mistaken in stating that I admitted that there were receipt. admitted that there was such a law as the one in question in Texas. I asserted that here was no similar law in force in the there was no similar law in force in the United States. He assured me that Texas had passed such a law. Not realizing that Texas was in the United States I admitted that I would not say positively what laws they had in Texas. It is a poor state to copy from. I do know that the Fidelity Bond company is not doing any business in Texas, excepting through their home office, with corporations who have headquarters with corporations who have headquarters.

with corporations who have headquarter outside of the state. I was also assured by Mr. Gilliland that this identical bill was introduced in the last session of the Nebraska legislature, which was largely populist. It seems strange that any law against corpora-tions that the populists would not pass should be adopted by the present legislature without a fight. I am earnestly in favor of loing everything reasonable that is demanded by any labor organization, but I do not be-lieve the Telegraphers union ought to de-mand legislation that might be injurious to mand legislation that might be injurious to members of other unions, and particularly so, when such legislation would be absolutely of no benefit to them. There is no question whatever and there is no business man in the state who understands the man in the state who understands the surety bond business, but what will bear me witness to the fact that if the companies are compelled to give away on demand of a re-jected applicant for a bond the confidential information required as to his character, standing, etc., that the companies could not trasact the bond business in this state or in any state where such a law was in force. The whole foundation of the bond business is on confidential information. Even the men who are keeping check on bonded employes must rely largely on confidential in-formation, which, if derogatory to a man, is always carefully investigated, and so far not a single party whose bond has been rejected at this office has made any complaint on ac-

count of rejection.

The guarantee company will not maintain any lobby at Lincoln or pay one cent to re-main in the state. The only work that will be done against the bill is to present the facts to the members of the legislature, and be done against the bill is to present the facts to the members of the igislature, and so far I have not asked the ald of any corporation or employer who are interested in the bond question for any assistance in this matter. I trust fully that the legislature is guide.

"'Scuse me," said the interloper, "ain't you Mr. Burrows of Michigan?"

"Yes," he replied, with his well known suavity. "Is there anything I can do for yon?"

"Oh, no; I jist wanted to congratterlate you on your election."

He done against the bill is to present the facts to the members of the igislature, and so far I have not asked the ald of any corporation or employer who are interested in the bond question for any assistance in this matter. I trust fully that the legislature is not going to pass any vicious bills that will do great injury to the business of this state without first carefully considering the question. I shall take pleasure in presenting the facts to them, in writing or through the medium of the press, and whatever action they think best will be satisfactory to me.

AFTER THE SONG.

Munsey's Magazine. The liquid music of her voice Hath so bewitched the strings, They seem to play from very choice, The melody she sings.

And as the pressure of my bow Awakes the tuneless wood. So doth she set my heart aglow With her sweet womanhood!

Joined his guide, leaving Mr. Burrows in a THE CURIOUS IN ACCIDENTS

Wonderful Obcorrences Known to Have Befallen Human Beings.

LIVE SNAKEOIN A WOMAN'S ARM

Speezing Out an Eyeball-Toothbrush Swallowed by Woman Removed Sixteen Years Dater-Quaint Medi-Teal Tales.

Curious and strange accidents are reported from time to time, and many of them would seem entirely incredible had they not been given to us upon the highest authority.

The case recently reported, says the Ne York Herald, of a man who was admitted to Bellevue hospital whose arm it was supposed had been fractured by an explosion but instead of which eleven feet of wire was found by the surgeons, may be recalled, The man, a machinist, in the employ of the East River Lead company, was in charge of a machine which converts molten lead into wire. It is a steel box, into which the lead is poured, being then forced through an aperture one-eighth of an inch in diameter. by a hydraulic pressure of 600 tons. Reaching the air the lead becomes hard, and, in the form of wire, is wound on a big wheel.

This aperture had become clogged, and Scanlan, the victim of this curious accident, seized the projecting wire in his hands, in tending to free the action of the machine tending to free the action of the machin as he had done hundreds of times on forme occasions, by a sharp, strong pull. He had seized the wire and given it the usual pull and jerk, when an explosion oc-curred, and Scanlan was hurled to the floor, unconscious. house roll No. 163 or senate file No. 137 should become a law the surety companies could not do business in this state. They

FELT LITTLE PAIN On the way to Bellevue hospital Scanlan, in the ambulance, recovered his senses, and expressed himself as feeling all right, with the exception of a little soreness in his left

arm, at the elbow.

The swelling, which had developed very rapidly, made it impossible for the surgeons to make a thorough examination, but on the following day, when this had sufficiently subsided, they did so, and decided that he had to less than \$15,000 in premiums for the year, and that the company I represent, the Fidelity company, has paid out more in losses in this state than they have received in business originating in the state, which company is one of the strongest and best in the country. It has been doing business for over twenty years.

Again, I have no plan as to bonding state Again, I have no plan as to bonding state amazement of those present, instead of bone, and federal efficials or county treasurers. The a piece of lead wire an inch in length and one-eighth of an inch in diameter was taken

out.

Piece after piece of the wire was removed records as often as once in three months, the business might be conducted at a fair premium, and the result would be beneficial to all interested.

Mr. Gilliand states in his letter in regard bones of the lower arm. To cap the climax, and most remarkable of all, there was no fracture or injury of the bones, and Scanlan, as soon as the tearing of the muscles has healed, will have as good an arm as ever.

SNAKE IN HER ARM. A very curious and almost incredible cas was that of a woman in South Carolina who had a live snake in her arm. This case was related to me by a reputable physician in Charleston, and had he not vouched for it I should not have given it credence. When should not have given it credence. When the woman, who is of a prominent family, first had her attention attracted to her arm it was by a bow-shaped welt, not more than two inches long. It grew to a foot in length and as large as a lead pencil.

In the Lordon Lancet some years ago a case was detailed of an idlot boy, from whose body was extracted quantities of slate pencil, from one to two and a half inches long; bits of stick, pleces of rag and fragments of

case. The lunatic was a large, robust looking colored woman, 46 years old, who for a long time had suffered from a disorder that led the doctor to suspect the presence of for-eign substances in her body. Astonishing as it may seem, a "job lot" of things, weighing after having been taken out, ninety-seven after having been taken out, ninety-seven ounces, proving the correctness of the doc-

It was a remarkable collection, indeed, and embraced such delicacies as bits of stone, glass, slate, brick, buttons, fruit parings and clay. That the woman had swallowed them was proven by investigation. TOOTH BRUSH IN HER BODY.

Dr. Hashimoto, surgeon general of the Japanese army, tells of a woman 49 years old who in May, 1872, accidentally swallowed a Japanese tooth brush. In March, 1873, an abscess formed in the stomach region, which finally burst, and from it extended the pointed end of the brush. The physician, after vainly attempting to extract the brush, contented himself with cutting off the projecting portion. Although the opening healed after this, a disagreeable feeling continued. Thirteen years later—in August, 1886—the pain and, swelling returned, and about two months later another abscess formed. On admission to the hospital, in October, 1888, two openings were found in the stomach region, at the botton of one of which the probe came in contact

with the foreign body.

Finally, on November 19, 1888, the patient was put under the influence of ether, one of the openings was enlarged, and the brush extracted. Five weeks later the openings had all healed, and the patient was restored

to perfect health. Dr John B. Tyler of Kansas, Mo., relates the case of a man who after arising in the morning blew h's nose violently, and to his horror his left eye popped cut of the socket. With the assistance of his wife, it was im-mediately replaced, and a bandage tied firmly over it. He then saw Br. Tyler, who found the upper lid much swollen and slightly discolored, but there was no hemorrhage.

RESULTS OF COUGHING. An English jury some years ago wrestled with the question whether a man can cough himself to pieces. Evidence was adduced to show that under certain abnormal conditions of health bones may be broken during life by muscular efforts or by violent coughing. In the case that was submitted to the jury it was proven that the patient, who at the

smallpox. She gave birth to a child on the second day of the eruption. The smallpox second day of the eruption. The smallpox ran its due course and desquamation, the peeling of the skin followed. While this was going on a distented her nose and deposited there its eggs, which were soon followed by larvae, Fever, intense headache and rapid multipolication of the larvae set in. Various things were tried, but without result. Finally inhalations of chloroform were tried, and at the first trial seventy larvae were expelled. This treatment was repeated every day and completely relieved the patient. Experiments with some of the larvae showed that at first chloroform caused very active movements! after which all movements caused and complete inertia ensued.

SWALLOWING THE TONGUE.

SWALLOWING THE TONGUE. SWALLOWING THE TONGUE.

Cases of sufficialion from worms in the air passages sometimes occur. A boy, 5 years old, vomited a rong, round worm. In the following night the child vomitted again, and was then seized with an attack of suffocation, in which he died. At the autopsy a worm was found in the air passage or tube, doubled on itself and entirely obstructing the air passage.

Swallowing the tongue is another of the strange accidents that medical men have met with, and cases are on record where suffoca-tion has been caused by this accident. Some tion has been caused by this accident. Some of these cases of tengue swallowing occurred while the individuals were sieeping.

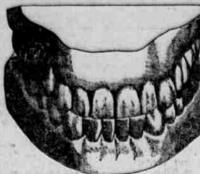
Spontaneous combustion of the human body is still doubted by some medical men, yet it is conceded that there occasionally occurs an abnormally increased combustibility of the body, which may account for cases of alleged

spontaneous ignition.

In a work on spontaneous combustion Dr. Ogden asserts that of thirty-five authors who have treated on this subject five were entirely sceptical, three believed in increased combustibility only and twenty-seven believed in spontaneous ignitability as well.

THOSE MOST IN DANGER.

Don't Mortgage Your Health.



Neglect to pay the mortgage or interest on your property if you will, but don't neglect your teath, for by so doing you place a mortgage on your health, which should be more precious than gold.

The Best Dental Work now within the reach of all.

"A stitch in time saves nine," especially true when dealing with your teeth.

Set Teeth \$ 5 00 | Silver Fillings \$1 00 Best Teeth...... 7 50 Pure Gold Fillings.....\$2 00 and up Painless Extraction 50c Bridge Teeth and Crowns, per toth \$6

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Use Dr. Bailey's Camphorated Tooth Powder. For sale by leading druggists.

matter. What, then, is it that occasionally imparts to it so abnormal a susceptibility to flame? Here medical theories are still at fault. Liebig found that flesh saturated in alcohol would burn only until the alcohol was consumed.

The attention of "heavy weight" members of the community is called to the fact that it is generally the fat, elderly, alcoholic subjects that have been shown to manifest abformal combustibility. Dr. Clendonen, coroner of La Salle county Illinois, relates a peculiar case of spontaneou

combustion. He was telephoned to go to Seneca, a village in the county, to hold an inquest on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. R., who were found dead in their farmhouse. On ar-rival he impanelled a jury of the most in-telligent citizens, one of whom was a physi-The first thing that attracted special atten

tion was the peculiar sickening odor which pervaded everything in and about the large frame farmhouse where the deaths had oc-curred. Both the man and the woman were addicted to the excessive use of whisky. The man was found lying dead on the floor by his bed in the room adjoining the kitchen. It the kitchen all the furniture was found in its usual place.

A tallow candle on the table, one-third burned, appeared to have been extinguished by Mrs. R., as it was her custom to be the last to retire. A hole was found burned through the kitchen floor about two and onelast to retire. half by three feet square.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES. Upon examining this opening in the floo a mass of cinders was discovered on the ground beneath. Upon examining them they found the skull, the spinal bones of the neck and half of the spinal bones of the back, which had become reduced almost to cinders They also found part of the thigh bone and a large part of the hip bone, and these also were almost burned to cinders.

The feet were found in the shoes, the left

calcined. The other foot and shoe were re-

last seen alive, at 8 o'clock at night. It appeared as if she had burned on the floor, withut a struggle.

Why, however, the floor did not continue to burn was a mystery. The pine joist against which the remaning cinders lay was slightly charred and no other evidence of a blaz bould be found. The skull and hip bone wer really the only evidence by which it could be told that a human body had been cremated

FREAKS OF BULLETS. Bullets have been known to flatten round one, as if the bone, having been broken, had been thus joined together by the pliant lead.

In one curious case a bullet went exactly six out doing him any serious harm. Kneeling when firing, the ball traversed the ribs, entering one side, and making its exit at the ther, and finishing its erratic course by entering and finally taking its departure from other arm of that curiously perforated

A very curious accident happened to commercial traveler in Omaha, who was walking from the railroad station to his hotel in a gale of wind. As he turned a corner an English sparrow struck him in the face. Its bill pierced his eyeball, and ruined his sight.

THE MAN WITH A PULL.

(Being a blast from the bugle of America's most prominent citizen.)

Chicago Vanity Fair.

I can do what I please,—see!

And none of your jaw for me!

Respect the law, did you say?

Why, what for, any way?

I'm the man with a pull!

If I want to, I'll shoot,—see!
Go on, squeal! that just suits me!
' I've got barrel-loads of grease
For the courts and the police,—
I'm the man with a pull!

I stole the ballot boxes?—me!
Maybe so, but—prove it, see!
You can't come no Lexow game
On yours truly—not the same!
I'm the man with a pull!

The Marquette'll get me to the bar? Augh!-they dunno where they are!
There is them at City Hall
As'll bail me out at call. I'm the man with a pull!

Convict me of a steal-eh? n't you go to getting gay! There's his worshipful, the Mayor, As'll see me treated fair, a the man with a puil. L' ENVOL

Did you ever hear an eagle scream, Or a locomotive blowing steam? Free? They never were one-half as fre As the man with a pull—which is me! Oil Burning Locomotives.

The Southern California railroad is prob

ably entitled to the credit of first introducing oil-burning in locomotives in regular passenger service in this country. Locomotive No. 625 of that company has been equipped with the Booth oil-burning apparatus, a device which has been designed after a long period of experiment, although the patents on it, have been taken out but a short time. William Booth, the designer, was formerly master mechanic of Peruvian Central railway, but, of late, has been conducting the experi-ments on the Southern California line, being aided by Master Mechanic Prescott, who has had wide experience in similar experiments. The equipment makes very little change in the exterior appearance of the engine. The fuel tank holds a little over five tons of oil, and is placed inside the water tank, so that it is surrounded by water, there being six feet of it on the back of the tank, eighteen inches on the sides and fronts, and six inches on the top. It is provided that an oiltight manhole, and has a gas vent on top, so that any manner of shaking will not allow that any manner of shaking will not allow the oil to escape. For the sake of safety there are two safety valves, one on top and the other on the bottom. An apparatus is provided to shut off the flow of oil to the engine in case the supply pipe becomes broken from any cause. Two burners are used, with steam jets in each, by which the oil is sprayed into the fireboxes.

'A child will instinctively put everything t finds in its mouth," said T. D. Wedgeworth to the Cincinnati Enquirer. "A friend of mine had a 2-year-old boy, who met with a peculiar experience in that way. His mother is an amateur florist, and among her collection were some small bulbs which grew in water without the assistance of any soil. One of these was swallowed by the baby. It did not cause any pain for several days, when the child writhed in agony. All known remedies for stomach trouble were tried without avail, and the physicians could not understand the case, as the pain grew greater occurrence of the child began to swell. An operation was finally performed, and the bulb discovered and removed. It had aiready sprouted, and in a day or two more would have put forth leaves. The child recovered after the bulb was taken from it." of mine had a 2-year-old boy, who met with

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

handsome and appropriate calendar comes from the enterprising Chicago publishers, Laird & Lee. Each page has a distinct leaf printed in appropriate color, photographed from nature and accompanied with

a suggestive maxim. The Truthseeker Annual and Freethinkers' Almanac, 1895, aside from its calendar of events bearing relation to liberalism, contains an elaborate review of "Free Thought in the an elaborate review of "Free Thought in the United States;" a paper, "The Old and the New," by Robert G. Ingersoll, contrasts the past and present in religious belief; Helea H. Gardner asks "What Are Women Here For?"; Samuel P. Putnam tells of "The Freethought Federation of America," and other papers in a similar vein characterize the contents. The Truthseeker company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Philadelphia Record Almanac for 1895 has made its call with the usual condensatien of useful facts and figures. A large portion of its space is devoted to the election data of the state of Pennsylvania and the Quaker City. 'As per announcement in December numbe

of The American Journal of Polities that journal for January appears under the title: The American Magazine of Civics. No change in ownership or management has been made and the change of name is made that the name of the magazine may more clearly indicate its purpose and character. This periodical occupies a field peculiar to Itself, since no other is devoted entirely to the discussion of the social and economic The January number contains a particularly strong table of contents. The article on "An International Paper Currency," by John F. Hume, will attract wide attention, as will also the symposium on "The Benefits and Dangers of the Recent Election," by Hon. John Wanamaker, Charles A. Brinley, esq., James M. Beck, esq., Hon. William B. Allison and Hon. William J. Bryan. The re-maining articles are: "An Argument for the ne reduced to a cinder and the shoe partially duced to a complete cinder. The other parts of the body were reduced to a very light trine of Malthus as it Relates to Modern Socieder, leaving no shape of the former body.

The clother was partially the former body. of the body were reduced to a very light cinder, leaving no shape of the former body. The clothing was entirely burned.

The woman had weighed 180 pounds. The remains, however, after having been gathered together, were placed in a box that would hold less than a bushel. The entire remains weighed twelve pounds.

The evidence disclosed the fact that the leaver Question, by Henry H. Barber of the property of the property of the leaver Question, by Henry H. Barber of the property of the leaver Question, by Henry H. Barber of the property of the leaver Question, by Henry H. Barber of the property of the leaver Question, by Henry H. Barber of the property of the leaver question of the leaver question of the leaver of the leaver question of the leaver qu woman had been a habitual drinker, had drunk more than a quart of whisky during the previous day, and was intoxicated who MacQueary: "The Failure of Government in the Indian Territory," by Hon. W. M. Fish-back, LL D. Andrew J. Palm & Co., 38 Park

CONKLIN'S HANDY MANUAL—Compiled by Prof. George W. Conklin. Flexible cover, 25 cents; library style, 50 cents. Laird & Lee, Chicago. In this little book are nearly 500 crowded pages of useful information and a collection of maps covering all quarters of the globe.

It is a household encyclopedia and world's THE WEALTH OF LABOR—By Frank Loomis Palmer. Cloth, 219 pages. The Baker & Taylor Company, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

"The wealth of labor," says Mr. Palmer, cannot be determined by the wealth of nannot be determined by the period one of the China, during a long period one of the the richest of nations, was notorious for the poverty of its labor, and many countries, in the poverty of their youth, have been con-spicuous for the wealth of their labor." The writer advances a new statement of the rela-tions of foreign exchange, which, while appearing sound, is quite intricate and theoreti-

cal. Admitting the correctness of the theory, there is no plan or method proposed whereby it could be applied or whereby in practice the lines of demarcation could be determined on which should be based the prohibition or stimulation of foreign trade. The principal value of the book lies in directing attention to features of existing economic doctrine that are untenable and demand correction

CAMPAIGNS OF CURIOSITY-By Elizabeth

L. Banks. Cloth, 208 pages. F. Tennyson Neely, Chicago.

The book narrates the journalistic adventures of an American girl in London. Under various disguises she seeks employment in household service and other work. It will not interest American readers as much as if the field chosen had been an American city. VISTAS—By William Sharp. Cloth, gilt top, uncut edges. Stone & Kimball, Chicago.
Whichever way we view life we are confronted with, vistas, the realm of imagination being a very breeding ground of vistas. Mr Sharp's vistas are dramatic episodes, interviews with voices, winds, dead souls, spook and men and women with real flesh and and men and women with real flesh and blood. They occupy a peculiar field and can be viewed in every imaginable way—there is such a mingling of the tangible and the intangible, the possible and impossible, the flesh and the spirit, the personal and the unpersonal. Beyond the grave and on both sides of the grave the peculiar dramas take us, in a border land where everything is spooky and we are confined within our little prison of apprehensive

fined within our little prison of apprehensive flesh to be appalled and terrorized in turn by the awful surroundings. "Finis," one of the vistas, might well be termed a dream of conscience. It is a reflection of after life—a ghostly wandering amidst strange voices and noises heard in the deep gloom, a prey to awful fear. "The Passion of Pere Hilarian" s a strange creation, in which the faith o love and life is pitted against the selfish wor ship of dead delties and the divorce of duty from devotion to the living—to the life that is here and is today. "A Northern Light" is a fantastic portrayal of the terors of an evil

A NEW GOSPEL OF LABOR. By A Roadmaker. Paper, 50 cents. S. We ener, Seattle, Wash. The burden of Mr. Roadmaker's gospel is to impress on the reader's mind the extent to which "the times are out of joint," in doing which he presents numerous statistics that are convincing, even if the experience of the average individual did not already suffi-ciently impress this fact upon the mind. It is in offering a solution or remedy, however, that the writer lays greatest stress, and here the reader is not so likely to approve his propositions, though he may be in complete harmony with its purpose. The plan involves the issue of flat money to the extent of \$40 per capita, which is to be loaned to workingmen's unions or organizations in the purchase of establishments through which to become their own employers. The govern-ment is to have a first and only mortgage on the establishment and is to appoint as on the establishment and is to appoint an agent to keep accounts and represent the government in guarding its interests against misappropriation of funds, but the agent shall not be empowered to interfere with the conduct of the business. Coal mining is the first industry to which the plan is to be applied and other industries afterwards until all labor becomes supplied with the necessary capital to be independent and free. How \$40 per capita would go far enough to achieve such a result is not explained and there is no provision by which the loans are to be repaid, interest of 1 per cent, and wear and tear being all the requirements to be exacted. being all the requirements to be exacted. The plan is not entirely visionary, but is too empiric to be very safe.

BENNER'S PROPHECIES. By Samuel Ben ner. Cloth, 24mo., \$1.00. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O.

The writer has already made some accurate predictions regarding the ups and downs

of prices, and these he claims to have made, not by any gift of prophecy, but by "cast iron rules" based upon the history of prices. The method is therefore empiric and is not to be relied upon too closely. As shrewd observation of the influence of the times, the predictions being always made for the year following, accounts for the success hith-



(three times usual Illumination per

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rash capital (only) desired.

From a well known Beard of Trade firm.
Feb. 1, 1885.—A. G. Morey, Esq., 145 La Salle street. Chicago—Dear Sir: We are using three of your burners and are perfectly satisfied with them. We think it is the finest gas list in existence and far superior to all others both in existence and far superior to all others both in exonomy and quality of light. Yours truly.

GEORGE SCHREINER & CO.
From president of Chicago & Eastern Illnois Railtoad Co., Ellsworth building, 255 Dearborn street—Chicago, Feb. 4, 1885.—Mr. A. G. Morey, 145 La Salle Street, Chicago—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of Feb. 4, I have used the Morey incandescent gas burner for some time and have found it entirely satisfactory in every respect. Yours respectfully.

From cashier Cantan National bank, Carton, Ill.:

respect. Yours respectfully.

M. J. CARPENTER.

From cashier Canton National bank, Capton, Ill.:

Jan. 22, 1895.—A. G. Morey, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have now fully satisfied myself regarding your gas burner, which I have had in use at my home for the past stwo weeks, and am satisfied that all one will have to do to self them is to show them up in use, so if you desire me to start them going for you here you may ship me one dozen and I will place them around the business part of the town and in our banking office, where they will attract attention and very likely create quite a demand for them. I enclose to you herein blank draft for this dozen and hope to receive them soon, as I have several parties interested already who may want a number of them spiece when they have tested one awhile, as I have done. Very respectfully, E. A. HEALD. From the leading manufacturers and whole-salers of silverplate ware in the United States: 224 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Feb. 2, 1895.—A. G. Morey, Esq.—Dear Sir: Send us seven more burners. After testing one we bought from you by the side of the Welsbach burner we think yours is the best burner we have seen and, have decided to adopt them, throwing out electric lights. Yours very truly.

G. J. COREY, Manager.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15, 1895.—A. G. Morey—Dear Sir: Enclosed find draft. The light is fine. We think the burners superior to any we have seen. Yours truly.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

Clybourne and La Salle streets, Chicago, Jan. Il, 1895.—Dear Sir: This is to certify that we are using the Morey Gas Burners in our office and find them very satisfactory. Yours truly.

MELSON MORRIS & CO.;

Per John H. Jarrow, Bk.

Milwaukee, Jan. 28, 1895.—Please send by express four more burners. Yours truly.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

Agents of certain other gas burners stand aghast, stating, "Morey Burner consumes 15 to 20 feet of gas per hour" (and size of flame and power of illumination from the same gas. Morey Burner "can do it." Therefore, it "takes the right of ways in open markets, and no part of it

on the female face, on the upper lip, chin, cheeks, forehead, between the eyebrows, on the hands, arms and breast; also hair on men's cheeks above the beard line, destroyed forever. No pain or injury by the SECTRIC VEEDLE. one of the most unsightly blemany refined woman can be it is sure to attract comment. acids, plant weeze.

This is one of the most unsightly blemishes that any refined woman can be afficied with. It is sure to attract attention and to excite comment.

Depilatories, acids, plasters, wax blocks, soapstone, the tweezers, scissors and razor all make these hairs grow harsher, darker, coarser, and more numerous. The only method in the world by which the hair can be destroyed is by the

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erto attending the writer's efforts. Many useful data on prices and probabilities of the future may be gleaned from its pages.

TRAVELS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, FROM LAKES TO GULF. By A. H. Gottschall. Cloth, illustrated, 287 pages. Amos H. Gotschall, Harrisburg. Pa.

This is in a measure a biography of the narrator as well as the narrative of a twelve years' ramble across almost every section of the United States. It embraces journeys east, west, north and south, depicts life and scenes in the mountains and on the prairies, along lakes and rivers, among trappers and hunters and among the Indians; strolls in the cotton fields and orange groves of southern lands, and it does not omit a description of the natural wonders, scenes from which are reproduced in many of the pictures so liberally distributed throughout the volume. All in all the book is fairly entertaining.